## (ESTABLISHED 1877.)

TO CARE FOR HIM WHO HAS BORNE THE BATTLE, AND ME WIDOW AND ORPHANS, " -- ABRAHAN LINCOLN. THE VALUETY OF THE PUBLIC DEST OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORIZED BY LAW, INCLUDING DEBTS INCURRED FOR PAYMENT OF PENEIORS AND BOUNTIES FOR SERVICES IN SUP-THINED. -- SEC. A, ART. XIV, DONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED

" CONSIDER IT THE ABLEST PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTER-COMMEND IT TO ALL COMPAUSE OF THE ORDER.

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WHEN THEIR BUTSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE BY LOOKING

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE. 615 FIFTEENTH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

ENTERED AT THE WELFARINGTON POST-OFFICE AS SECOND-CLASS WATTER,

NATIONAL TRIBUNE

WASHINGTON, D. C., OCTOBER 25, 1883.

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Now is the time for the friends of THE TRIBUNE to begin their canvass for new subscribers. Make it 109,000 by January 1

THE number of pension certificates issued ed during the week ending Octowas as follows: Original, 390; inre-issue, 39; restoration, 18; duplicate, 17; arrears, 0; accrued pensions, 45; pensions under act of March 3, 1883, 132; total, 750.

We have now received a sufficient number of copies of our issue of December 7, 1882, to complete our files, and no further back numbers need be forwarded. The senders will please accept our sincere thanks for their kindness.

It is worthy of note that the newspapers which are reprinting from the official list the names of pensioners residing in their locality content themselves with simply publishing their names, without specifying the injury on account of which pension is being Such a publication can only do for it must make many pensioners. whose injuries are not visible to the eye, public suspicion. We suggest every city, county, or town, where such publication is made, the members of Posts of the Grand Army should fully scrutinizing these newspaper reprints of the pension list, and, if false charges of fraud are made against their comrades, that they should compel a retraction at hands of the responsible editor. This is a matter in which our ex-soldiers should stand shoulder to shoulder.

SAYS the New York Times:

If Congress shall persistently refuse to extend the pension hat so as to include every Mexican every man who served his time in a Codfederate prison-pen, whether he now be healthy or distion has forgotten the services of its brave soldiers. but because the first is now sufficiently large and become a great financial burden, cheerfully borne, perhaps, but still so enormous that no prudent law-maker is willing to make it lauvier.

Congress will have to furnish a much more substantial reason than this, we venture to say, to justify its refusal to fally recognize the claims of our ex-soldiers. The mistake the Times makes is in assuming that the pension legislation which Congress has already passed has been passed to satisfy "the demands of gratitude." Gratitude, to to impel Congress to repay to the soldier everything which the Government in the bour of its need promised him, but it should be distinctly understood that it is not on the score of gratitude that the soldier

shall make good the promises made to him | country knew well that a host of brave at the same time that the Government's spirits were liberated there. But why go certificates of indebtedness were issued to on? The pages of history flame with tribthe bondholder. The Times seems to re- utes to the valor of these devoted men. gard the money paid out to the pensioners | The orators sound their praises on every as gratuities. They are not gratuities at all, rostrum, but the Government hesitates and but simply a part of the debt which the Government confessed to the soldier when living, and permits the equally deserving ESTS OF THE SOLDIER PUBLISHED IN THE COUNTRY. | EARNESTLY | it promised to "care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow thirst because of its cold neglect. and orphans," and that debt is certainly as valid and sacred as the debt to the surd or void of foundation than the state

Still Looking for a Just Reward.

soldier is a question of gratitude.

The losses of General O. O. Howard's Division at the battle of Antietam reached the startling aggregate of 355 killed, 1,577 wounded and 321 missing, and upon turning to the general's report of the battle we find that it closes as follows:

The above list stands for itself a record of althe men of Howard's division have poured out their blood like water, and we must look to God and our country for a just reward.

for the men who Work, Maximistra's Museum; Miss Kelley's blood like water," not at Antietam only, but upon many a hard-fought battlefield Mississippi to the Gulf, was penned more than twenty years ago, but the obligation, deemed, and to the country which they looking "for a just reward."

fellows left helpless widows without other 7th Page, -Figures The Assault | children, strangers up to that time to sorrow and misfortune, were orphaned? How many their old age? From the lives of how of hope go out? Upon them fell heavily the blow. To them the roll of casualties at figures possess for the casual reader is trifling indeed compared with what they must feel families who were thus bereaved how many make them worthy of their heroic sires? prived Ah, it is tale that is writ in anguish of heart. in self-denial, and that self-sacrifice which is the crowning glory of American woman-

seen theirs? Some of them, doubtless, died If the principles of the Grand Army mean in field hospitals, far away from the ones anything, they mean that its members are they loved, suffering agonies untold, yet dy- bound to stand by each other, when their ing with a prayer for their country's preservation on their lips, and a message of affecthey do not mean that, then they are of no face again the perils of the field; but many, acter of its oath upon its members. In other charity of the world, and, on the other, on the tardy justice of the Government! Ah! who shall say what flaming ambitions found their sepulchre in the field hospitals of the war! What aspirations to honor and disveteran, rich or poor, Confederate or loyal, and tinction paled and vanished there! What robust manhood, daring and capable of great abied, it will not take this course because the Na- things, shrivelled and became there but a recollection! The country is still rich in costly to satisfy the demands of gratitude, and has | men, but in this army on crutches, these wan and sharp-visaged pensioners, behold

Libby, or Belle Isle, or Danville, or Flornah, to starve and suffer and perish there.

falters in the fulfillment of its duty to the comrades of our heroic dead to hunger and

A Question of Comradeship.

Walter Q. Gresham, Postmaster-General, bondholder, based, as the latter is, sim- is a member, as we stated last week, of Geo. ply on a loan of money and involving H. Thomas Post, No. 17, Indianapolis, Ind. no expenditure of life or sacrifice of bodily | Upon being mustered in, it is to be supposed, health and strenghth whatever. The size of course, that he took the usual oath, and of the pension roll, therefore, can have is, therefore, bound by all the rules and nothing to do with the question as to regulations of the Order. Paul Van Derwhether Congress ought or ought not to voort, late chief clerk of the Railway Mail pension Mexican veterans and survivors of Service at Omaha, Neb., is a member, we Confederate prisons, re-enact the arrears of believe, of one of the Posts at Omaha, Neb. pension law, or pass the equalization of He also, it is to be supposed, took the prebounties bill. These measures ought to scribed oath, and is, therefore, bound by the APPORRESPONDENCE. - CONNESSIONDENCE STAND ON their own merits. They are not rules and regulations of the Order. Now, based on gratitude, but on justice-on an Comrade Van Dervoort, being in the employ ress, and LETTERS TO THE EDITOR WILL ALWAYS RECEIVE Obligation which the Government, no more of that Department of the Government of then the private individual, can evade, ex- which Comrade Gresham happens to be at cept at the sacrifice of its honor. A great | this time the head, was reported to Comrade so cra : THREE LINES TO CTA. OTHER TRANSPORT ADVENTUR- deal of nonsense has been printed in metro- Gresham by certain subordinates of the politan journals like the Times in regard to latter, who were actuated by motives of pension legislation, but nothing more ab- personal hostility and hatred, as having been guilty of neglect of duty and general unfaithfulness, and his removal was asked ment that the question of fulfilling the promises made by the Government to the for. That being the case, what was the duty of Comrade Gresham in the premises? He knew that Comrade Van Dervoort was an ex-soldier, and a member of the Grand Army like himself, for Comrade Van Dervoort had only recently retired from the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Order, and it was, therefore, to have been expected that he would have treated him-if not with the fraternal kindness-at least with the most unparalleled loss in a single battle. They spirit of justice that is due from one comrade to another. But he did nothing of the sort! He peremptorily removed Comrade clares that-This eloquent avowal of the obliga- Van Dervoort, after nine years' service, tion resting upon the country to care without even asking him whether the charges brought against him were true! and flagrant violation when he became a member of the Order But Comrade Gresham did not stop here! When Comrade Van Dervoort appealed to him for a hearing, he at first turned a deaf ear, treating him with contemptuous silence. and it was only at the solicitation of men Let us consider for a moment the signifi- whose just request he did not dare to defy cance of this simple statement of casualties | that he finally consented to order an invescontained in General Howard's report. There | tigation. Here again, in our judgment, were 355 killed! How many of these brave | Comrade Gresham showed himself to be utterly lacking in the spirit of comradeship, voort denied the truth of the allegations made against him, he should have been at pains to afford him a hearing. Nor is this doting mothers and how many fond fathers all. After Comrade Van Dervoort had presented his defense and refuted the charges brought against him so thoroughly that he (Gresham) did not hesitate to urge the appointment of Comrade Van Dervoort to lucrative and responsible positions in other Antietam was something more than a mere Departments of the Government, he still historical record, and the interest which these | refused to reinstate him in the position from which he had been unjustly removed. This we do not hesitate to say, is the most conwhose best-beloved perished on that bloody vincing evidence of all that he is utterly field. We should like to know of the 355 devoid of the spirit of comradeship and has wantonly violated the oath of membership. have enjoyed the "country's just reward." If Comrade Gresham believed Comrade Van How have they fared since they were de- Dervoort to be worthy of appointment to lucrative and responsible positions in other have the mothers managed to keep the wolf | Departments, how could be refuse to restore him to the office of which, by his own perto clothe and educate their children and sonal act, he (Van Dervoort) had been de-

> This, in a nutshell, is the vital issue be fore the Grand Army, and if it shall fail to grapple with it and decide it for all time, it will be unworthy of the devotion with And the 1.577 wounded-what fate has which its organization is now maintained. cause is just, through thick and thin. If more account than the ties which bind the members of any purely social order to

We believe the Grand Army will not shirk will come up to the full measure of its duty any personal differences between two comwords, it is a question of principle, for if comrades are not to be held accountable by the Order for unfraternal actions, it may as well absolve its members from their oath. And this is our whole interest in this mat-

ter. The relations which exist between THE TRIBUNE and Comrade Van Dervoort are not different from those which exist besoldier, and, while we are glad to know that through the high estimation in which a gen- lieve in "fighting brethren," and have distleman of San Francisco holds his abilities. there has been secured to Comrade Van Der- because they love their country still, and voort a responsible and independent posi- refuse to give up their membership in the the flower of the country's youth withered tion of a purely business character, it is not Grand Army. As our comrade pointedly his temporal welfare, but his individual And what of the missing 321? What rights as a comrade of the Grand Army that fate was theirs? Were they taken prison- we are contending for. Nor for Comrade they will often find the Lord has been on ers and hurried by exhausting marches to Gresham, on the other hand, do we entertain the side of a great many soldiers, and no ence, or Salisbury, or Andersonville, or Mil- his action in the case, we had always sup- Brethren Church, because of his connection by Major-General W. T. Sherman, General len, or Blackshire, of Charleston, or Savan- posed him to be as just in his official con- with the Grand Army, is likely to suffer in duct as he was reputed to be honorable and moral reputation thereby." We cannot find be sure, ought to be a strong enough motive that from the Confederate armies might be straightforward in all the relations of pri- room for all of his interesting letter in THE withheld, until the issue had been finally vate life, and we but state a well-known TRIBUNE, but we have to thank him for fought out, that succor which the return of fact when we say that it is his oldest and directing our attention to this case. their own well-fed soldiers, captives in most faithful friends that his injustice to. would probably be a waste of space to enter the ridge. Northern prisons, would have afforded them? | wards Comrade Van Dervoort has most | into any argument with the members of the Alas! who can tell! The graves are close deeply grieved. Even at this late day he United Brethren Church on the unchristian

bondholder, and all he asks is that Congress | comrades who lived to reach again God's | so after it shall have made the official in- | church, to publicly express their contempt | and Twenty-first (McCook's and Critten- of Montana;" a sketch by "Ouida;" stories by quiry into the facts which it is unquestionably its duty to institute.

> an article by Comrade J. Harrison Mills, J V. C., of Farragut Post, Denver, Colo., on the organization of armed auxiliaries (militia) in connection with Grand Army Posts, and we take pleasure in thus bringing the question to public attention, though we must reserve the right to dissent from the conclusions reached in this paper. There is a good deal of force in the maxim, "In time of peace, prepare for war," but the duty of maintaining a well-organized militia is one that belongs exclusively to the States, and does not enter in any way into the obligations of the Grand Army. Indeed, it is quite outside of the scope of the Order, whose mission looks only to the perpetuation of the fraternal ties between our exsoldiers, which are the outgrowth of comradeship in the field, the care and protection of needy veterans and their families, and the cultivation among the people generally of the sentiment of loyalty and devotion to the Union. To the accomplishment of these objects the establishment of armed auxiliaries would contribute but little, while it is not at all improbable that they would be regarded by a portion of the public, at least, as a menace to the peace of the country, and thus work a positive injury to the Order. In themselves these auxiliaries would doutbless prove a very valuable adjunct to the militia of any State, and it is certainly a happy thought to select their officers from among those who have had an actual experience of war, but it seems to us that they should be independent of the Grand Army, and that their allegiance should be given to the only authorities in whom, in the event of war, is wested the power to call them into service.

THE Manitowee (Wis.) Tribune, which is edited, it is alleged, by an ex-soldier, de-

There are men in this country who have secured pensions on the ground of permanent disability from sickness contracted whilst in the service, and from which they claim to be now suffering, but are ment. Now, one thing is plain: either the Govinvestigate that charge.

It is just possible that the Manitowoc Tribune enjoys better facilities for securing authentic information as to the character of our pensioners than ourselves, but there is this difference between that journal and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE: the former indulges in general and wholesale abuse, without venturing to specify the names or residences of these fraudulent pensioners-if, indeed, it really knows of any-while THE TRIBUNE, whenever a case of fraud, whether upon the Government or the pensioner, is is brought to its attention, does not hesitate

to publish the full and exact facts concerning If the Manitowoc Tribune really has the information which it pretends to possess, why does it not publish it? If the receiver is as bad as the thief, certainly the newspaper which, having a knowledge of the existence of frauds on the Government, neglects to expose them, is quite as culpable as the perpetrators themselves. If there are any exsoldiers among the readers of this distant Wisconsin journal they should rise up and demand of the editor that he produce his proofs or forever after hold his peace.

THE Harrisburg (Pa.) Independent declares that "revelations are being made that the Government is annually paying millions of dollars in pensions to men who profess to have been disabled in the military service of the country during the civil war, but who are known in their locality as having been bounty jumpers who never rendered an hour's service in the army, much less faced the enemy in battle," and reasons therefrom that "the time has now come to make an effort to put an end to this imposition," by the publication of a complete list of penmers, which, in its opinion, "is the only way to protect the Treasury from a repetition of pension frauds which are annually draining it of millions." This is the same old business of putting forward mere rumor as if it were fact to justify an indiscriminate branding of pensioners as frauds. Would the Independent venture to malign the character of a private citizen on the strength of mere rumor? Not a bit of it. It knows too well the rigor of the Pennsylvania libel law, and it would not thus dare to slander our pensioners as a class did it not feel perfectly sure that it could not be held to individual accountability. For shame on such journalism as this, which strikes at the men who saved the country without a scintilla of evidence at hand to show that they were guilty of the fraud which it charges | During the night, Rosecrans completed the | ert Louis Stevenson; "Dr. Sevier," by George against them!

A VETERAN of North Lewisburg, Ohio, calls our attention to the fact that the members of Darby Chapel, of the United Brethren Church, Union county, Ohio, do not beowned some good and efficient members will carefully read the volume of Holy Writ. veteran who is turned out of the United

for its action, and their approbation of those who, instead of yielding to the requirements of its outrageous discipline, have announced WE print in another column, this week their determination to maintain their allegiance to the Grand Army.

In another column, this week, will be found an account of the visit of Lincoln Post, G. A. R., of Newark, N. J., to Richmond, Va., where Union and Confederate Posts of tolerance of opinion and the amicable feeling of both armies since the war, we may mention that, last week, THE TRIBUNE had the where so lately Sheridan's veterans were the guests of their former foes, the necessary papers for the organization of a new Post of the Grand Army. Truly, the veterans of bringing good will, prosperity and patriotism in their train!

Its Campaigns, Marches, Battles and Leaders from Start to Finish.

The fifteenth annual Reunion of the So- necting on his right with General Smith, ciety of the Army of the Cumberland began | carried Montgomery Hill by assault. Genat Cincinnati yesterday. The veterans of eral Schofield, in reserve, moved rapidly to that magnificent army may fairly claim a | the right of General Smith, enabling the full share in the glorious history of our cavalry to operate more freely upon the armies in the war of the rebellion.

Organized in Kentucky in the fall and winter of 1861, it struck its first blow at the rebellion under the leadership of its future | position while Generals Smith and Schofield January, 1862, a full account of which bat- Darkness closed the conflict, which resulted tle appeared in these columns week before | in the capture of 1,200 prisoners and sixteen last. One of its brigades, under command of Colonel Charles Cruft, participated in the capture of Fort Donelson, and on the night of the 6th of April its arrival on the field of Pittsland Gap, and the Third division, under the morning. At 6 o'clock a. m. on the Huntsville, Ala., and extended its lines as the enemy's advanced line back across the

far east as Bridgeport. After the retreat of Beauregard from Cor- | Overton Hills. inth, General Buell's army occupied Middle companies where perfect health is the first require- into Kentucky, and after meeting the enemy first attack on the Overton Hills was forced at Perryville, expelled him from the State. ernment or the insurance companies are being de- Up to this time the army had been known a detour to the Granny White pike and as the Army of the Ohio. Major-General attacked the enemy's left and rear vigorby General Orders, No. 168, Adjutant-General's Office, October 24, 1862, embraced that Tennessee River, and such parts of Northern | duty Alabama and Georgia as may be occupied by United States troops." The entire territory south of the Cumberland specified in the order, was, with the exception of Nashville and vicinity, at the date of the order, occupied by Confederate troops, so that it was necessary for the new commander to literally carve his department out of the South-

ern Confederacy. On the 26th of December the army, in three grand divisions, known as the right, left, and center, under command of Generals McCook, Crittenden, and Thomas, moved upon the army of General Bragg at Murfreesboro', where, in a hard-fought battle, which commenced on the 31st and continued three days, the Confederates were defeated. and Murfreesboro' occupied by the United States troops. The army lay at Murfreesboro from January 5 to June 23, 1863, during which time it was thoroughly reorgansecondary depot established and fortified at Murfreesboro.

The Tullahoma campaign, one of the most brilliantly executed of the war, followed, resulting in expelling the Confederate army from Western Tennessee. Bragg took position behind the Tennessee, with headquarcame the objective point of the next cam- | Luly and White. paign. The work of repairing the railroad was pushed forward with vigor, and Sheridan's division advanced and took position at Stevenson. The necessity of strategical maneuvers to induce the enemy to evacuate Chattanooga, compelled a march over the mountains to threaten his communications. The movement began on the 16th of August | tertaining number. Very properly the frontisand the army commenced crossing the Tennessee River on the 29th. Thomas' corps crossed the Sand Mountains and descended into Lookout Valley at Trenton; he then ascended Lookout Mountain at Johnson's Crook and passed through Stevens' and Frich's Gaps, descending into Chattanooga

moving to Valley Head, where he ascended Lookout Mountain into Chattanooga, on the 10th, thence to Ringgold.

On the 18th, the three corps were concentrated in the valley of Chickamauga Creek. Granger, with his Reserve Corps, moved from Bridgeport to Rossville. The cavalry was posted as follows: The First division at Blue Bird's Gap, the Second division

Simultaneously with these movements. the enemy, alarmed at the demonstrations | There are also several minor papers of unusual | wood, which filled up the time until night. made upon his communications, abandoned | merit. The articles by Alphouse Daudet, on | On the following morning the visitors turned Chattanooga and retreated to Lafayette, Ga., where he awaited the arrival of Longstreet's corps, then en route from Virginia. Modjeska," by J. Ranken Towse, are all capi-On the 18th he forced the passage of the Chickamauga at Reed's and Alexander's The opening chapters are given of "The Sil-Bridges, driving back Minty and Wilder. verado Squatters," a California sketch, by Rob-Chickamauga was fought, resulting in Chattanooga, the key of the railway system in East Tennessee, being wrested forever from the Confederate States.

Major-General Wm. S. Rosecrans was at this juncture unjustly removed from command of the army, and Major-General Geo. H. Thomas appointed to succeed him. On the 25th of November, at the battle of Missionary Ridge, the Army of the Cumber- hibits, in a very striking way, the progress land occupied the center, Howard's corps | made by architectural art in this country); remarks: "If these unchristian Christians exception of Osterhaus' division, the left, tafson, and Mr. Henry P. Johnson's paper, on and the Twelfth Corps, Osterhaus' division, the "Evacuation of New York by the British in and Whitaker's and Grose's brigades of the First division, Fourth Corps, under General Hooker, the right. The Army of the Cum+ berland was commanded by Major Gene al Edgar Fawcett, Herbert E. Clark, E. C. Brad-G. H. Thomas, the Army of the Tennessee Grant commanding the whole. The attempt to drive the enemy from his position opposite our left failed. Hooker drove in the enemy's left upon the center, and the mag-

den's) were consolidated into one, (the Fourth,) under Major-General Gordon Granger, and General Thomas' old corps (the Fourteenth) was commanded by Major-General J. M. Palmer. The Army of the Tennessee-the Fifteenth, half of the Sixteenth, and the Seventeenth Corps-was commanded by Major-General J. B. McPherson. and the Army of the Ohio-two divisions of the Twenty-third Corps-was commanded by Major-General J. M. Schofield, - the General W. T. Sherman. After the fall of veterans united to welcome and entertain it, Atlanta the Fourteenth and Twentieth Telegraph;" the Rev. David N. Hutter makes and as a further illustration of the mutual | Corps formed part of the army which moved from Atlanta to the sea, through the Carolinas and Virginia, across the Long which has sprung up between the soldiers | Bridge, to the grand review by the President. The Fourth Corps and Twenty-third Corps fought the battle of Franklin on the 31st of November and, in conjunction with pleasure of forwarding to Harrisonburg, Va., that portion of the Sixteenth Corps not paign, and commanded by General A. J. Smith, defeated Hood's army at Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864. On the morning of December 15, 1864, General Thomas ordered an attack upon our armies have begun to occupy the land, Hood's position. General Steadman demonstrated heavily on the enemy's right. Wilson's cavalry made a wide detour to obtain the enemy's left and rear. General A. J. Smith advanced en echelon and struck the ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND | Confederate left in conjunction with the cavalry movement. General Johnson's cavalry division pressed back the rebel cavalry on the extreme right. General Wood, con-

enemy's rear. The whole line moved forward, General Wood forcing the enemy from his intrenched great commander, Major-General Geo. H. and the dismounted cavalry pressed back-Thomas, at Fishing Creek, on the 19th of the rebel left some miles into the hills. guns and in forcing the enemy's strong de-

fensive line from left to right. After nightfall General Thomas readjusted his line, running parallel to and east of the Geo. H. Morgan, held position at Cumber- ing the position they had gained early in Brigadier-General O. M. Mitchell, captured | morning of the 16th, General Wood pushed

Tennessee, whence, in August, 1862, it moved | Scholleid, pressed the enemy closely. The back. General Wilson's cavalry then made Wm. S. Rosecrans assumed command re- ously. Generals Smith and Schofield carenemy's intrenchments, routed him at all points with a loss of 3,262 prisoners and sortion of the "State of Tennessee east of the | thirty-seven guns. Every corps did its full

Its lists of battles comprise several of the most sanguinary and decisive of the war: Mill Springs or Fishing Creek, Shiloh or Pitteburg Landing, Perryville or Chaplin Hills, Stone River, Chickamanga, Missionary Ridge, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw, Peach Tree Creek, Lovejoy's Station, Franklin, Nashville, Fort McAllister, Averysboro,' and Bentonville.

A WASHINGTON SOCIETY FORMED. Fifty or sixty ex-officers of the Army of the Cumberland met at the Ebbitt House in Washington, D. C., on Saturday night last and effected a branch organization of the Army of the Cumberland. A committee, consisting of General J. C. Starkweather, of Wisconsin, and General W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., Colonels H. Brooke and G. C. Kniffin, and Major A. S. Worthington, presented a constitution and bylaws, which were adopted. The first regular meeting will be held the first Monday night in December, at which time the permanent offiized, supplies were brought forward, and a cers will be elected. The necessary arrangements have been made with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company for special rates for tickets for members who desire to attend the annual meeting of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland this week at Cincinnati. Members can obtain the necessary vouchers from General R. D. Mussey, No. 508 Fifth street. Among those present were Generals ters at Chattanooga, which place now be- Rosecrans, Manderson, and Baird, and Colonels

THE MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book for November is rich not only in valuable information concerning the fashions, supplemented in turn by admirably colored fashion plates, -but in literary features, and it is, altogether, a most interesting and enpiece this month is a Thanksgiving soliloquy, and it is an exceedingly well-drawn and striking piece of work. Godey's is evidently coming to the front as a favorite lady's magazine. In this connection it is worthy of note that the proprietors, Messrs. J. H. Haulenbeek & Co., 1006 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., have issued a dainty little miniature of the magazine about three inches by two inches in size. McCook crossed the Sand Mountains, the print of which, nevertheless, is quite legible, and they will be happy to send a copy to Lookout Mountain. Crittenden moved, via | all who make application for it. It is a charm-Wauhatchie, and crossed over the nose of | ing little souvenir, and our lady readers will do well to write to the publishers for a copy.

The Century is decidedly the most imposing of the November magazines. There is, to begin with, an exquisite antograph and portrait of Queen Victoria at the age of nineteen, engraved | treated by their old opponents. by T. Johnson from the original of Thomas Sully, and there are richly illustrated articles on "The Bull Fight," by Charles Dudley War-(with the exception of Minty's brigade) at Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, (the drawings ing places of interest in the city and vicinity. ner; "An American Artist in England," by Dougherty's Gap, Minty at Reed's Bridge, are by Winslow Homer, and are really superb); and Wilder's mounted infantry at Alexan- "The Scenes of Cable's Reminiscences," by places of interest was made, and among them Hearn; "Glimpses of Paris," by J. D. Osberne, and "A Native in England," by Jno. Burroughs, of the city, the national cemeteries, and Helly-"Tourgueneff in Paris;" "The Capture of their faces homeward, intending to visit federate side of the story,) and "Madame tal. The novel is also largely represented concentration of his army, posting the re- | W. Cable, and "Impressions of a Cousin," by serves at Rossville to guard the rear of his | Henry James. "The Bread Winners," begun poems are by Richard Watson Gilder, Annie Lazarus, John Vance Chaney, Julist C. Marsh, H. H., Helen Gray Cone, and Geo. A. Hibbard. The chief feature of Harper's for November is.

as usual, the splendor of its illustrated articles. Its table of contents includes "A Vacation in Vermont," by Herbert Tuttle; "Some Glimpses of Artistic London," by Joseph Hatton; "The New Metropolitan Opera House in New York," by Montgomery Schuyler (a paper which ex-1783." The novelty of the number is an amusing paper by H. H. Kane, M. D., descriptive of a visit to a New York hashish house. There are poems by Austin Dobson, Sarah Jewett, ley, and Victor Hugo, while Julian Hawthorn and Lena Redwood Fairfax contribute amusing stories. The Editor's Easy Chair shows Curtis at his best this month.

The table of contents of Lippincott's for November is quite as remarkable for the variety nificent charge of the Fourth and Four- of subject as for the individual merit of the teenth Corps of General Thomas' army drove | articles which compose it. Thus we have, from | the enemy in confusion from the summit of Robert Laird Collyer, an appreciative, though not undiscriminative, article (illustrated) on In the Atlanta campaign, which com-menced on the 6th of May, the Army of the Comberland hore a conspicuous part. The Wright, on "Housekeeping in Normandy;" a deeply grieved. Even at this late day he linescent from a soldier's wife.—

Inclosed please find \$2 for two more new subscribes strictly and unpatrictic doctrines which they hold, have the form a soldier's wife.—

Inclosed please find \$2 for two more new subscribes strictly and unpatrictic doctrines which they hold, have the form and unpatrictic doctrines which t

Evelyn Thorpe and Sophia Swett; poems by Frances L. Mace and Charles L. Hildreth; a scholarly article by L. J. S., on Mrs. Swinburne and Mary Stuart, and a pungent letter from John R. Tait, the artist, on the state of art in Baltimore, in which this sturdy critic, who wields the pen with as much definess as the brush, pricks the thick skin of Baltimore indifferentism with relentless and almost cruel

In the North American Review for November there is a solid week's reading at least. Senwhole forming the Army of the Military ator Anthony discusses "Limited Suffrage in Division of the Mississippi, under Major- Rhode Island;" Dr. Green presents the "Monopolistic View of the Government and the an interesting cantribution to "John Brown Literature;" Prof. Balfour Stewart presents the newest facts of solar physica; General John Newton writes learnedly on "Modern Explosives;" W. H. Mallock gives us the third part of his "Conversations with the Solitary"-an unique but extremely thought al bit of philosophizing; ex-Commissioner Raum, of the Internal Revenue Service, offers some suggestions with General Sherman in the Atlanta cam- in regard to the public service, and four wellknown woman suffragists - Lillie Deveranz Blake, Nina Morais, Sarah A. Underwood, and Dr. Clemence S. Lozier-are permitted to have their say as to Dr. Hammond's estimate of

ON TO RICHMOND!

the Jolly Time Lincoln Post, of Newark, N. J., Had There, Special Correspondence NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

RICHMOND, VA., October 20, 1883. Lincoln Post, No. 11, of Newark, N. J., arrived here on the 16th inst., to attend a Reunion of Confederate and Union soldiers. The veterans and their invited guests were handsome hadges of blue and gray satin nicely blended and bearing the words: "Lincoln Post, No. 11, G. A. R., of Newark, N. J., Richmond, October 16, 1883." Among the guests who accompanied the veterans were: Senator Stainsby, Mayorelect Haynes, Aldermen Currier and Dusenberry, Colonel Barnard, Major S. Klotz, Colonel E. L. Joy, Judge J. Frank Fort, Major Jno. Leonard, Assistant Postmaster Wambold, Prof. Henry Coleman. The Post was accompanied by their own drum corps of seventeen piaces and a brass band of the same number of pieces. The party comprised 150 members of the Post and a number of invited guests. They were met at the depot by R. E. Lee Camp of Confederates, (whose guests they were); Phil. Kearney Post, No. 10, and the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. As the visitors alighted from burg Landing brought much-needed relief to Hillsboro' pike: Schofield (Twenty-third | the train the salute that was fired and the loud the sorely-pressed troops of the Army of the | Corps ) on the right, Smith (Sixteenth | cheers that went up proved that the Gray and Tennessee. Then followed the siege of Cor- Corps) in the center, Wood (Fourth Corps) the Blue were one once more. The procession inth, during which time the Seventh divis- on the left, Wilson's cavalry on the right was formed in the following order: A platoon ion, under command of Brigadier-General of Schofield, Steedman's colored troops hold- of police, Voelker's full brass band, Richmond Light Infantry Blues; R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate veterans; Phil. Kearney Post, No. 10, G. A. R.: visiting band (seventeen pleces), Newark citizens, visiting drum corps (seventeen pieces), and finally Lincoln Post, marched to Franklin pike into his intrenchments on the | Capitol Square, and then to Sænger Halle, where the guests partook of refreshments, and General Smith, connecting with Wood and | were received by Major Carrington, who delivan address of Welcome, to which Mr. Jos. Coult, a prominent lawyer of the Newark bar, responded in an elegant little speech. The Post was then escorted to Ford's Hotel, which

was its abiding place while in Richmond. The afternoon was pleasantly spent at the hotel, where a large number of old Confederlieving General Buell, on the 27th of Octo- ried the Confederate works in their respect- ate veterans called upon their visitors, who ber, and concentrated the army at Nashville, ive fronts. The Fourth Corps again ad- seemed delighted with their visit. At 8:30 the The Department of the Cumberland, created | vanced, and the whole line assaulting the | fine bands played some attractive airs in the hotel office, and the drum corps exercised in front of the doors, attracting a large crowd, Just before 9 o'clock the line of march was formed and the column headed for Sænger

THE BANGUET.

Three hundred seats were arranged at the tables in the hall, and the visitors were soon seated at a repast worthy in every way of old Virginia. The first toast was to New Jersey, to which Judge J. Frank Fort's response was received with hearty applause. The second and last toast, to Virginia, was responded to by Major C. S. Stringfellow, of Richmond, which was listened to with rapt attention by everyone present. His allusions to the unity of the great sections of the country were met by the shouts of the veterans and other demonstrations of earnest devotion to the Union which were heard for squares away. An old Confederate heard one of the Northern gentlemen introduced as the Mayor-elect of Newark. " By George!" said he, addressing a comrade; "come here, Bill; durn me if they ain't got the mayor of Eurup with 'em." At the conclusion of Mai. Stringfellow's address the visiting veterans and their friends gave three rousing cheers for

Captain Joy, of Lincoln Post, was then introduced to the audience. He looks every inch a soldier; is a man of middle age, and his bearing and clear-cut features point him out as an uffexible commander, whatever his rank may have been during the war. In referring to General R. E. Lee and General Stonewall Jackson, he declared that no soldier of the North would ever think of them but with pride and affection, and that their names would be passed on to renown along with the names of Grant

One of the most interesting features of the evening was the appearance on the stage of Captain Bowers. During the famous battles. around Petersburg, which culminated in the surrender of Lee's army. Mr. Bowers got possession of a pair of saddle-bags, which, last night, he was enabled, after eighteen years, to present to their owner in person.

During the evening Lincoln Post presented the R. E. Lee Camp with an album containing the names of the members of the Post, and also made a like presentation to Phil Kearney Post, G. A. R. At the banquet the Newark veterans, with

their handsome uniforms, certainly presented a remarkably fine appearance. Speaking of them, the Richmond Whig sava: The impression made by our guests is splendid. and to say that they are, inken altogether, the finest body of men we have seen for many years

would be putting it mildly. Their dress is perfect At midnight the entertainment broke up and the visitors went to rest brimful of enthusiasm over the way in which they had been

On the following morning a number of the visitors went to Petersburg, where they were driven out to the battlefields, and some time was spent in searching for war relies and visit-On returning to this city a round of all the Libby Prison, Belle Isle, the tobacco factories

THE VETERANS IN WASHINGTON. The visiting veterans reached Washington

on the afternoon of the 18th inst. They were met at the depot by General S. S. Burdett, Commander of the Department of the Potomac, and a delegation of the G. A. R. of the city. army. On the 19th and 20th the battle of in the August number, is continued. The In the evening they were banqueted at Abner's Hall, and left for Newark on the 10:20 train. All the visitors were delighted with their trip and spoke in the warmest manner of the hospitality of their late foes.

> The Baltimore Day now comes to us in a new and tasteful dress and printed from a brand-new Hoe perfecting press. It is in every respect a most interesting newspaper, and bears the impress of a strong individuality. Its editor, Mr. Wm. T. Croasdale, has indeed made a brilliant mark in Baltimore journalism, and, in a few brief months, has brought his journal to the front rank of American newspapers. He has displayed, too, the qualities of leader of public opinion, and the manly fight that he has undertaken against the political rings which have for so long held down the people by the throat, must command the admiration of every honest man. The Day is the fore-runner of a revolution in the management of municipal affairs in Baltimore.

A Lecture on the Grand Army.

Comrade P. W. Wilcox, Chief Mustering Offcer of the Department of Illinois, has prepar a lecture, entitled the "Grand Army of the Republic," which embraces the organization of the Grand Army, its marches, battles, &c., which he offers to deliver at Post meetings at very reasonable rates. The press speaks in very high terms of the lecture.